

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00
SIX MONTHS.....3.50
ONE MONTH......50

The Republicans gathered themselves together at Indianapolis the other day, and called themselves Democrats. To give plausibility to their proceedings, they invited some men who had been Democrats, but who are not now acting with the Democratic party at all, who are radical to the last degree; and put them forward as war Democrats; and all the Republicans assembled to see and hear these new converts, and they were not disappointed. New converts can go beyond the old apostles of any party. They held the power, shouted, resolved, and went home satisfied that they had done exploits.

It is marvelous how all these parties aspire to be Democrats. The Louisville Journal's party are Democrats now. Their candidates, it is true, abuse the Democratic party when hard run for breaking up the Union; but on the back of the charge they qualify themselves, by professing, indeed claiming, to be Democrats themselves. These Republicans now want to be Democrats. Gather in scores of thousands to shout at a Democratic meeting called. They were crafty enough to put a small sennet in the resolutions to keep up the deception. Here is one of their resolutions:

Resolved, That whenever the people of any of the rebellious States, deluded into action, lay down their arms, consent to return to the Union, obey the Constitution and the laws of the Federal Government, they should be recognized as citizens and protected in their constitutional rights.

That will do pretty well, and would mean something if passed by Democrats. But these Republicans mean anything by it? Obey "the laws." Well, the constitution bill is one of the laws. If men obey that, and are strict of all they have, and set all their negroes free, they can have their constitutional rights—when they have nothing to have any right to. As matters stand now, the only rights they have under the law are to ropes enough to hang them, and prisons enough to hold them. It is the question now, or soon will be, how are the States to get back? The process is very simple. Let them come back. Very easily said. Lay down your arms and obey the laws. The mass are not in arms, and how shall it be ascertained that they will obey laws?

No matter, this was proclaimed a Democratic meeting; and the proclamation of the whole affair is, that the Republicans are pleased with it, delighted. We have Democracy of the Journal sort here—a party that pleases the Republicans.

The rest of mankind are puzzled to find out what this party is. It has got through an election; but it is the wonder of the whole country. The Administration helped it with bayonets, and yet an organ here says it is an anti-Administration party. Some of the brethren rally at the organ—it does more harm than good; that it has been an injury to the party, and must be superseded. The fact is, some party is to be elected in this contest that can't make itself understood. Indeed, this party doesn't understand itself. Its members do not understand each other. Some are Administration and some are not. Some are anti-Administration and some are not. Nobody can tell what will become of it. The Administration part have the advantage at present. The whole party has been folded into power by bayonets, and it must keep on the side of bayonets. That is a point. It is independent of the popular vote.

Either the guilty conscience of Great Britain, or the bluster of some of our sensation papers, has alarmed the British Government, and it has been loudly declared that the call for the three hundred thousand conscripts was intended to foment an army to march into Canada, kick over the Queen's throne, spank the Viceroy, and send monarchial institutions about in a tub, to sink or swim on some other sea than ours. England may well be on the lookout. For more than thirty years anti-slavery propagandists have been working Heaven and earth to break up the American Union. They have given all their influence they possess, and all the material aid to arouse an unquenchable sectional division between the North and South. Since the rebellion they have acted through with consistent treachery, and while encouraging the South to rebel, they have disappointed the section by refusing to acknowledge its independence, while it was fighting against the North, by warning against them under the guise of neutrality and fitting out private vessels to prey on her commerce. Under these circumstances it is certainly only wisdom for England to be on the lookout. No people here, without recollection, such injuries as have been put upon this country by that country, and if it is repressed for the time, it is gathering fire where it is hidden. That England will have to answer for her course is certain, and it would be a matter of surprise if she did not have serious apprehensions. We regard a war with England, at the earliest practicable moment, to be as certain as the rising of the sun.

They need not, however, be under any alarm about the three hundred thousand additional troops raised in this country. We have our hands full in this country as it is. A Presidential election will soon be on hand. After that, England may well look out; for if we are still a nation, she will be apt to find it out.

The writer in the North Carolina Standard commits a gross error of fact, not material, but nevertheless an error. W. L. Yancey never was by non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. He never agreed to it. He, from first to last, insisted on the protection of slavery in the Territories by the Federal Government. It is this that was rejected at Baltimore and at Cincinnati, almost unanimously. Yancey boasted at Baltimore that this principle of his, so often rejected, was at last accepted, and insisted on by the Southern States.

Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories was a plank in the Democratic party both at Baltimore, in 1852, and at Cincinnati, in 1856. It is true that the South accepted this doctrine of non-intervention, and after it became the policy of the country they rebelled against it.

We publish the platform of the wise men at Rochester. It does pretty well considering; but we should like to know what they intended by the proviso that those who have committed crimes against the United States are to be subject to be tried according to the Constitution. They are subject to be tried, to be sure; but they are all to be tried and hanged, for by law they are all guilty of treason. We are not going, however, to make an issue with men these crimes who are in the right. Let them join the Democratic party, and not make a diversion for the Republican party.

Some of the Republicans in Ohio propose to take Brough off the ballot. All right. Put him on a ship, and then, like General Scott, take the Chipewy.

Among the other sources of revenue of the Confederacy, and indeed, we might say the main source, was the cotton purchased from the planters and sold to foreign capitalists. The whole amount sold is said to have been five hundred thousand bales. It was stored generally on the plantations, far from any port. The cotton was sold in Europe, ascertained capitalists of this, and that the capture of no stronghold would endanger the cotton supply on hand. Under these circumstances the foreign loan rallied from thirty-five to twenty-five per cent. discount. When still later news reaches Europe, we may expect another change. The cotton was in Eastern Louisiana and Texas. Since the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the advance of Rosecrans, a great part of this section of country is exposed, and the cotton will be seized. Under this apprehension, the Secretary of the rebel Treasury, C. G. Meminger, has issued the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, July 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: Sir: The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson exposed the main source of the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters, in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be entrusted of preserving the cotton, if it can be preserved, and destroying it where it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully submit that the subject of placing under the control of the commanding general, and that they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy. With much respect, your obedient servant.

C. G. MEMINGER, Sec'y of the Treasury. In pursuance of this recommendation, J. D. B. De Bow, general cotton purchasing agent of the rebel government, in a card to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Uniontown, Alabama, July 23, announced that he had instructed his agents in Mississippi to apply the torch to all stores of Confederate cotton.

Whenever in Mississippi and in Louisiana, in the hands of the enemy, but only in such cases." He declared it of the "last importance, however, that cotton should not be a trophy of the enemy." Next, our news dispatches from the Southwest informed us that over a wide extent of country in northern Mississippi the air was filled with smoke and the horizon was illuminated at night by the fire of the rebel cotton burners. Jo. Johnston had been disastrously defeated in and expelled from Jackson, and any further resistance within the limits of the State to the advancing "Yankees" was practically abandoned. All the railroads being likewise in our possession, there was no alternative remaining but the torch to prevent the depots of Mississippi cotton, marked C. S. A., falling into the hands of the U. S. A. This it is probable that since May last there have been burned by the rebels, or carried off or destroyed by the Union forces in Mississippi alone, not less than one hundred thousand bales of cotton, and yesterday the rebels cottoned off part for the redemption of this rebel cotton loan in Europe.

Considerable quantities of this Confederate cotton have also been captured or destroyed by the forces of Gen. Banks, in Louisiana; and the route pursued by the cavalry expeditions from the army of Gen. Rosecrans, in Northern Alabama and Georgia, have been illuminated by some rebel bonfires of the same combustible. But the worst of it is, to the English cotton bondholders, that nothing but the torch or some other mode of destruction can prevent the other four hundred thousand bales of (C. S. A.) cotton from being gambled by the advancing hosts of the Union whether in Alabama, Georgia, Northwestern Louisiana, and Texas; for all those States are now absolutely at the mercy of the overwhelming armies of Grant, Banks, and Rosecrans.

This will not continue long if our Generals behave with that discretion which ought to accompany great victories. If, instead of carrying out the mad, destructive schemes of the radicals, they strive to convince the people that they come not as enemies but friends, this wholesale destruction of the great Southern staple will cease. The people, seeing that secession is a failure, and being compelled to fall back on their cotton as a sole means of support, will bring it out from its concealed places, provided the holders are convinced that it will not be immediately confiscated. General Grant has already begun a conciliatory course, which we hope other Generals will follow.

LITERARY MEN IN OFFICE.—We are situated in the Home Journal that Mr. Collector Barney, of New York, has shown taste in appointing to, and retaining in, office several gentlemen well known in the literary and art world. R. H. Stoddard, the poet, has long held a post in the Debutante Room. R. B. Coffin (better known as "Barry Gray") is in the Auditor's Department. Louis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, Richard Grant White, the Shakespearean scholar, and Charles F. Briggs, of the Sunday Courier, have each come in for a share of the spoils of office. C. Derby, long at the head of a publishing house in New York, wends his way to the granite building every morning. G. G. Thompson represents the artists in the service of Uncle Sam.

We are satisfied from information that we can rely on that letter we published from Franklin, Ky., in which Lieutenant Crandell and Redford were denounced, was false and slanderous. They were denounced as drunkards, or blasphemous drunkards. Gentlemen well acquainted with these officers give them a high character, and assure us that they did no more than execute the orders under which they acted. We now believe the letter a forgery, and that none of its statements are worthy of credit.

The St. Louis Republican remarks that foreigners do not understand our system of Government, and are constantly calling on the Federal Government to do what it has no power to do. We should like to know if there is anything that the Federal Government can't do now. If we let it men and money enough, and it is a poor concern if it can't do anything it pleases.

SALARY OF THE MILITARY MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—The following are said to be the items of the salary of the military Mayor of New Orleans: Salary as Mayor per annum, \$5,000; salary as Captain in United States army, \$1,200; salary as Assistant Adjutant-General of State, \$2,754; salary as Secretary of State, \$2,000; salary as Adjutant to sixty days' volunteers, \$2,000; salary for carriage hire, \$2,400. Total, \$15,354.

NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT.—The Administration has determined to suspend all operations under the conscription act in Nebraska and Dakota. The release from the draft has been granted in view of the exposed condition of the frontier to Indian depredations, and the already large proportion of troops furnished by the sparse population of Nebraska.

We see it stated that the rate of taxation in New York this year will be 128 to 100 on the dollar of valuations, or a fraction less than two per cent.

Making a silk purse out of a sow's ear is far less difficult than to make peace in this country out of Republican principles.

A HYMN.

BY A CONSORT.

We're coming, Ancient Abram, several hundred strong,
We haven't got to 300, and so we come along;
We hadn't no 'nother, nor any greenback pills,
So the doctor rasped us over, and put us in the mills.

Then a big man with a bag'nose rose up and led the way,
And they took us to an island in the harbor—called Mackay.
One of 'em was all right, or 'em 'tween him and Mackay,
They called 'em 'billy fellows, and so we marched along.

We didn't have three hundred just at that season,
So we took the line of march to the island of Mackay.
There was cheap as the 'pithies and some were 'tween
And some with 'erian apus made curious genuine.

And some with mounted eyes as couldn't see a day,
They didn't call 'em 'billy fellows, and so we marched along.

There was some that had gastritis and some were 'tween
And some with 'erian apus made curious genuine.

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THE PRESIDENT.

The Conservative Union Meeting at Rochester—The Platform, &c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1863. The Conservative Union meeting assembled at the O'Brien House at ten o'clock this morning. N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin, presiding, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Business Committee. It was decided to continue the session to Wednesday, and also to issue a series of resolutions instead of an address.

At the close of the afternoon session the following resolutions, submitted by the Business Committee, were adopted, after being considerably amended and modified at the suggestion of Gen. Leslie Combs:

Resolved, That this meeting favors an association of conservative Union men for the next Presidential campaign, and that we invite the union and the operation of all who are opposed to the election in any office in the gift of the people of any person in political connection or sympathy with secession, abolition, or any kind of rebellion, or any other purpose, in brief, the suppression of the rebellion, the maintenance of the Union, peace, the discounting of all secession, the government, the enforcement of the laws and opposition to foreign intervention.

Resolved, That a National Committee be appointed by this meeting, to consist of two members from each State and a Secretary, who shall be, ex officio, a member thereof; and that the said committee be authorized to call a National Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the Presidential campaign, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the Presidential campaign, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That the establishment of the independence of the States in revolt would entail upon the people of the United States evils more grievous and greatly more enduring than any evils which the country has experienced in the war; therefore, every patriot should support the appropriation of all the money and men necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war against the rebellion.

Resolved, That the people of a State, any of the States, should they abandon such insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the laws of the United States, and that the people of a State, any of the States, should they abandon such insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the laws of the United States.

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INDIANA'S DEAD.

BY BENJAMIN S. PARKER.

Oh! sing the funeral dirge,
For Indiana's dead,
And rear the funeral monuments
For Indiana's dead.

On many a field of victory
They slumber in their blood,
They rest beneath the shining sands
Of ocean's sounding shore.

Where from Virginia's mountain chieftain,
By Rappahannock's shore,
They lie beneath the shining sands
Of ocean's sounding shore.

The broken woods of Tennessee
Are hallowed by their blood,
They sleep in Alabama's soil,
By the dark waters of the Gulf.

And Mississippi's poison swamps,
Arkansas' river ways,
They sleep beneath the shining sands
Of ocean's sounding shore.

They saw them in the ranks of war,
O memory dear with me,
They saw them yield to death who never
Had yielded to the foe.

Then weave the chaplain's fair and well
To grace each noble name,
That shall be the duty of the day,
That shall be the duty of the day.

Her sons have led the battle's van,
Where many fought and fell,
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TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

Rebels Consigning South and West of the Rappahannock.

Lee's Force Estimated at 35,000.

Bragg's and Johnston's Armies Demoralized.

Mademoiselle

(From the Knickerbocker Magazine for August.)

The Lady of Bagatelle.

A few years ago, the giddy people of Paris had their curiosity and wonder excited by a strange and romantic affair. Eugene Belmont, a young lady with a splendid fortune, and high accomplishments in manners, announced to the world that she would bestow her hand and fortune upon any gentleman who pleased her, but that she must be willing, in consideration of her wealth and other attractions to put up with a face of unparalleled ugliness. A certain time each day was appointed to receive the suitors at Bagatelle, Eugene Belmont's lovely residence in the vicinity of Paris.

Among the first who responded to this singular announcement was Sir Charles Dashington, a young Englishman of noble family, who had squandered a princely fortune in the gambling houses of the gay and seductive capital of France. He eagerly seized upon this opportunity of repairing his broken fortunes, and, with the aid of his own self again in the world of pleasure. Dashington was possessed of that Apollo-like beauty and grace of form and face which attract the gaze of artists, and with the love of a woman, his insatiable vanity led him to suppose that no woman could resist him, and he thought it only necessary to present himself before the Lady of Bagatelle in order to win her hand, and what he valued more, her fortune.

After a drive of a quarter of an hour, through winding roads bordered with flowers, and through shady woods and cool groves, the superb villa of Bagatelle burst upon his sight. As he drove up, he was met by a servant in handsome livery, who conducted him through an elegant marble gallery into the reception-room. The matches splendor of this apartment dazzled the eyes of Sir Charles Dashington. The floor was carpeted of exquisite mosaic, wrought into quaint and curious designs; the walls were beautifully frescoed, after the style of Raphael; before the crimson-tinted windows hung purple silks, which trembled to the vibration of low melancholy music, whose origin could not be discovered; tables of pearl and agate were placed in different parts of the room, some of them loaded with richly bound books, and others with cases of flowers, which were adorned with the fragrant flowers of the day. In one corner stood a massive cabinet containing curiosities, and mounted with busts of celebrated poets, among whom Sir Charles was pleased to see Shakespeare and Byron.

While he was admiring the brilliant saloon, a door softly glided back, and Mademoiselle Belmont was announced. Dashington arose, and advanced to meet the person who entered. He was prepared to see a face ugly, indeed, but when his eyes fell upon the frightful features of the Lady, he started. Her lips were withered and bloodless, her eyes were sunk deep in their sockets, her large and misshapen nose was revolting to behold, and her skin was dry and yellow as that of an Egyptian.

Without appearing to notice Sir Charles Dashington, Eugene Belmont, who had been seated in a low velvet chair, spoke in English with a charming accent, for among the many accomplishments which she possessed, she was a perfect knowledge of the modern languages. Sir Charles was somewhat reassured by her kind welcome and sweet voice, and he succeeded in overcoming, or at least concealing, the disgust which the horrible ugliness of her face had occasioned. After a short, preliminary conversation, Dashington ventured to approach the subject which had brought him to see her at Bagatelle.

"Mademoiselle," he said, with a low bow, "if I did not think that I had found in you as Asia, I should think that I had found to-day in your delicious retreat."

"For if there be an elevation on earth, it is this—this is it."

"Sir Charles Dashington is pleased to flatter my poor Bagatelle."

"Pardon me, Mademoiselle, but it is not flattery—the beauty and splendor of your house and grounds far surpass all my expectations. Oh! how dream-like might life be, passed in this lovely seclusion!"

"With a congenial companion to share its sweets, this place would be Paradise on earth; for, as Goethe says,

"'I would be the greatest misery known
To live in Paradise alone.'"

"What do you mean by a congenial companion?" Eugene asked.

"One who possesses an appreciating love of nature; one who finds a greater delight in books than in balls, in the study of meditation and study to the frivolities and occupations of modern society."

"You say nothing of beauty—is not that a requisite?" demanded Eugene, who saw the serpent lurking beneath the flowers of his language.

"Give me the lasting beauties of the mind, and I care not for the fading beauties of a pretty face," cried Dashington.

Soon after this interview terminated, Eugene Belmont was summoned to meet other suitors. As Sir Charles returned, Eugene told him that he would hear him in a week.

"I shall expect your communication with impatience," said Dashington, bowing himself out.

As he crossed the long gallery to reach his carriage, he muttered a tone sufficiently low to be overheard by a servant who kept close behind him, something like, "What a monster! But for the gold that glitters in his pockets, I never could have gone through this infernal comedy."

These remarks were duly reported to Eugene Belmont, and they were not likely to advance Sir Charles Dashington's suit. Inquiries were instituted about his habits and prospects, and nothing very favorable was elicited. On the contrary, the most notorious of the gambling houses of Paris, where he played recklessly and lost enormously, of late, he had been heard to boast that he carried off to lose, as he expected soon to marry a lady as rich as the Duke of Orleans.

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